

LOUISVILLE DAILY DEMOCRAT

VOLUME XIX

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

One Year.....	\$5 00
Six Months.....	3 00
Three Months.....	1 50
One Month.....	.50
No subscriptions taken for less than one month.	

In the almost absorbing attention to the military movements, we hope the public has not overlooked the glorious political victory which has just been gained in the North. It is more important and more effectual in bringing a speedy termination to the war than a bloody field would have been. There has been great anxiety in all quarters since the President's remarkable proclamation. It was a grave question. It was directly upon the issue of for and against the Constitution. If the Republican party succeeded we could have no hope for the Constitution hereafter. The only check remaining to us was in our Congress. If it failed all was at an end, since the President, by one sweep of executive power, had silenced the judicial authority. Power seemed to be fast gathering into the hands of the Executive, and the Executive unrestrained either by past promises or constitutional limits. We appeared to be held in despotism, and to hug the chains that were fast fettering our limbs.

We do not exaggerate in saying that the triumph of the conservatives in the North was a triumph of republicanism against despotism, and as such should cheer the hearts of all lovers of American institutions. It settles the question as to whether the Union is still to continue a Republic.

This is not all that has been accomplished by this momentous election. The negro question was taking a shape more dangerous than it had ever done before. The programme was distinctly laid down to deprive the country of four million laborers, a loss which no country will stand in the midst of prosperity. In the furtherance of this scheme, other evils, equally disastrous, would have fallen upon the country, since not only was the labor lost, but, according to Lincoln's tremendous emancipation and deportation scheme, a tax of unparalleled magnitude would have been laid upon the overburdened people. Whatever side issues may have sprung up in localities, this was the main question, and we may look upon the election as decisive.

It has been of no less momentous importance in another respect, to wit: in quelling the rebellion. It could be seen as a self-evident proposition that the Union could not be restored upon the Abolition platform: It was the height of insanity to believe that the South would ever submit to a government which favored negro insurrections. Every impulse of resistance was called out. It could not be expected that they would yield, while they had a man or a dollar, to a power which proposed to call up the horrors of St. Domingo in a population of eight millions of free white people. They would never submit, and no human could wish them to submit to such an atrocity. The election has deprived the rebels of this element, which would certainly insure unity and desperation among them.

The tendency of the election is to show to the Southern people that, while it is resolved to continue the war until the restoration of the Union, yet it is not the intention to subjugate the South, or to deprive them of rights enjoyed by their sister States; and it is the fear of this, we firmly believe, which has prolonged the present contest. Let the Southern States know that they will enjoy the protection guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and we believe they will willingly return to their allegiance. They needed for fear they would be deprived of their rights, and the Southern politicians have persistently inculcated the idea that they would be robbed. We hope and believe the effect of the election will go far to remove any such impression.

In every way regard is to the triumph of truth, justice, and freedom, and congratulate the country upon the result.

We have said that the result of the elections is better than is indicated by party success. The masses who voted anti-Democratic did not mean to sustain the Abolition platform. It was not submitted to them in all its radicalism. The ultra Republicans consented, for the sake of success, to drop their name before the people. They called themselves the Union party, and, no doubt, some meant to be so, and thousands voted for them for the sake of the profession. We believe some who have been elected in opposition to the Democratic party will be found conservative. In Massachusetts and, we believe, in Michigan, the Union party are conservative in opposition to radicalism. The point, however, is understood in the free states. Names will not control the elections. The point is, the support of the Federal and State Constitutions and laws.

Some true Union men may be apprehensive that this opposition to the party in power may be in favor of making terms with the rebellion. We shall see. They stand before the country for the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was; or for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws upon every foot of soil belonging to the United States. They have this pledge to redeem. Opposed, as they are, to the party which holds the executive power, they are pledged to support the President in the effectual means to put down the rebellion.

All true Union men will, we are sure, be satisfied with their action, and soon relieved of all apprehensions on the subject.

This union must and shall be preserved, and the party that glories in the name of Democracy will be false to the memory of the old patriots they delight to honor if they forget this patriotic sentiment.

The merit of these conservative men is, that whilst they are for the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws, they are not for anything else. They are not for means in this struggle inconsistent with the Constitution and incompatible with the existence of the Union.

Horace Greeley, of the New York Tribune, is wont to write Abolition letters in the name of the twenty millions of loyal men. How about it now? The millions have begun to speak, and they are mistaken about what they mean, or Greeley is. Which is it?

THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE grows desperate. In its issue of yesterday it lays all the blame of its party's defeat on the President, and virtually repudiates him. The people are disgusted with the way the war is conducted. The Gazette ought to see that it can't speak for the people now.

THE EDITOR of the Cincinnati Gazette has hardly heard of the elections last Tuesday. He had better appoint another day for his party to vote.

ELWOOD FISHER died lately in Augusta, Ga.

[For the Louisville Democrat.]

MESSRS. EDITORS: I noticed a few days since in one of your issues a well-deserved notice of Col. Jacob's Ninth Kentucky Cavalry. I agree with you that there is not a regiment in the service that has done more hard work since its organization than has the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry. Since it left Eminence, and before it was fully equipped, in August last, it has been constantly on hazardous duty, not a man faltering, so far as I can learn. Many of them were sent out without being provided with the proper means of defense—some without saddles or side arms—yet not a word of murmur escaped them. Their country called them, and they hastened to her relief. They braved danger wherever duty called them.

There is no praise can be bestowed on that regiment but what it fully merits. Many of my neighbors and acquaintances left their farms, their crops, their families, and their homes, at the call of their country, to drive the rebel invaders from our State. Many left their families in need of something to live on, depending on the fulfillment of the government's promise to pay them a bounty and one month's pay in advance. They volunteered at their country's call, with hearts swelling with patriotism, leaving their families and their crops, believing their country would be just. How is it that they have not received their bounty and one month's pay, out of which they could keep their children alive? Why has the faith of the government been broken? Has the State no means to compensate, or has the Paymaster failed to do his duty? A great solicitude is felt on this subject. There is, certainly, criminality existing somewhere, and the public, the soldiers, and their families and friends have a right to inquire into this matter; and if there is neglect or criminality on the part of the Government or her hired agencies, the people should know where the blame lies. I hope these remarks will bring forth a response from some one who is apprised of the reason why this regiment has not been paid, and who will be disappointed, I will first refer to General Bragg, who has the honor to command it to-day. He will be of service to our arms and to our cause. It was submitted by me to Gen. Bragg on the 2d inst.

By looking at the map, it will be seen that the forces operating in that section of country will be separated at first by one river (the Tennessee), and afterwards by two (the Tennessee and Cumberland), hence they will be unable to support each other, being unprovided with pontoon trains; but their operations must be more or less dependent on or connected with each other. I will first refer to those in Tennessee, and then to those west of it.

It is with great gratification I am able to inform you that Mr. Beresford Hope was not elected to Parliament, at Stoke-upon-Trent. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Grenfell, defeated him by nearly 200 votes. Mr. Hope and his friends, including the Secessionists and their sympathizers, and the London Times particular, are much chagrined, for they had counted confidently on his return, owing to his success in the election of Charles Duffield, in place of Mr. Beresford Hope. He was openly accused by his competitor of being a traitor and interest of Mr. Hope, received only three votes, while Mr. Grenfell got 1,100. Mr. Hope thinks to try his chances again, whenever a vacancy occurs, but at present he is writing under the mortification of his signal defeat.—*London Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE RISE OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.—When George III came to the throne there was a little boy at Frankfort who did not dream of ever having anything to do, personally, with the sovereigns of Europe. He was in the first stages of training for the Jewish priesthood. His name was Meyer Anselm Rothschild. For some reason or other he was placed in a counting-house at Hanover, and he soon discovered what he was fit for. He began humbly as an exchange broker, and went on to be banker of the Landgrave of Hesse, whose private fortune he saved by his shrewdness, when Napoleon overran Germany. How he left a large fortune and a commercial character of the highest order, and how his five sons settled in the five greatest cities of Europe, and have had more authority over war and peace, and the destinies of nations, than the sovereigns themselves the world pretty well knows. Despotic monarchs must be dependent on money lenders, unless they are free from debt, and no human could wish them to submit to such an atrocity. The election has deprived the rebels of this element, which would certainly insure unity and desperation among them.

The tendency of the election is to show to the Southern people that, while it is resolved to continue the war until the restoration of the Union, yet it is not the intention to subjugate the South, or to deprive them of rights enjoyed by their sister States; and it is the fear of this, we firmly believe, which has prolonged the present contest. Let the Southern States know that they will enjoy the protection guaranteed to them by the Constitution, and we believe they will willingly return to their allegiance.

It has been of no less momentous importance in another respect, to wit: in quelling the rebellion. It could be seen as a self-evident proposition that the Union could not be restored upon the Abolition platform: It was the height of insanity to believe that the South would ever submit to a government which favored negro insurrections. Every impulse of resistance was called out. It could not be expected that they would yield, while they had a man or a dollar, to a power which proposed to call up the horrors of St. Domingo in a population of eight millions of free white people. They would never submit, and no human could wish them to submit to such an atrocity. The election has deprived the rebels of this element, which would certainly insure unity and desperation among them.

The steamer Potomac, from New Orleans, reports the Roanoke arrived out.

Our gunboats had captured 1,500 head of cattle near Donaldsonville, and were conveying transports with them down the river, when a rebel battery opened on them.

The gunboats drove the rebels away, but not until First Lieutenant Swazey, of the Scioto, was killed and several wounded.

The Potomac brought \$125,000 in specie.

THE NEW INFERNAL MACHINE, claimed to be adequate for the destruction of iron-clad vessels, is undergoing Government tests in the royal dockyard of Copenhagen. The apparatus, which is extremely simple, and costs but little, consists of a glass reservoir filled with powder, floating at a certain depth, where, by very simple chemical means, it produces an explosion. In the first experiment, when loaded with a very small charge, the effect was amazing. The framework of the gunboat used was shattered, and some of the planks thrown to a height of eighty or one hundred feet. On a second trial the explosion threw up a column of water one hundred feet high, and the shock was felt at a considerable distance.

THE FRENCH PAPERS publish accounts of the expedition of M. Lambert to Madagascar. Its object being primarily the spread of civilization and toleration, the envoy took out for the Princesses of that island an abundant stock of crimson robes, having skirts resplendent with embroidery, by Her Imperial Majesty. But the object of universal interest among the fair was the expanding crinoline, which took everything else down, the only question being whether it should be worn above or beneath the dress. A French officer says that one of Radama's daughters decided on wearing the "eage" on the outside, and probably that will be the fashion in Madagascar.

GUERRILLAS REPORTED AT RUMSEY.—We have received information, say the New Albany Ledger, from Rumsey, McLean county, Kentucky, that the guerrillas, estimated at two or three thousand in number, have an encampment near that place, and are doing much mischief in McLean, Daviess, Hopkins, and Webster counties.

Rumsey is about twenty-five miles from Owensboro, and the rebels declare it to be their intention to capture that town. There is a Union force of eleven or twelve hundred men at Owensboro, and within a few miles of that town, and they are vigilantly watching the movements of these guerrillas.

THE STORY OF A BEDRIDDEN PAPER is told in one of the English papers: "A young woman, who had been bedridden seven years, and during that time had received five shillings a week from the parish of Guyancourt, besides a great deal of private charity, was last week brought to the Union Workhouse, Alnwick. She demanded a butter, butter and jelly for breakfast, and a pair of crutches; but on learning that Mr. Young, the master, had sent for a doctor, she suddenly rose, dressed, leaped over a stone wall four feet in height, and ran a quarter of a mile before she was recaptured."

HORACE GREELEY, of the New York Tribune, is wont to write Abolition letters in the name of the twenty millions of loyal men. How about it now? The millions have begun to speak, and they are mistaken about what they mean, or Greeley is. Which is it?

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY: SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 18, 1862.

NUMBER 50.

LYING ILL.

BY THOMAS ASKE.

Love, kiss me, kiss me on the lips,
And make me wear the cloak;
I am a weakling, I am a weakling;
My heart, my heart so happy pants;
But I feel lost and weak.

This cup of pain so bitter is,
And taste like water to me;
And my tears are falling slow;
But I touch your neck, your rosy neck;
So I am blessed, so I am blessed.

My love, kiss me, let me kiss;
Love, I feel so weak.
But kiss me, kiss me on the lips;
And make me wear the cloak.

IMPORTANT REBEL DOCUMENTS.

THE INTERCEPTED LETTERS OF BEAUREGARD—HIS INSTRUCTIONS TO BRAGG AND JEFF. DAVIS—A STINGING ORDER AGAINST "ABOLITIONISTS" TO BE FULFILLED.

WASHINGTON, October 14.

The following letters were captured some time ago by General Buell, while being transmitted for file to Brig. Gen. Thomas Jordan, Assistant Adjutant General of the rebel army:

GEN. BEAUREGARD TO ADJUTANT GENERAL COOPER.

[Confidential.]

MOBILE, ALA., Sept. 5th, 1862.

General. Under the impression that on the restoration of my health I would be returned to the command of Department No. 2, I had prepared, whilst at Bladen, Ala., a plan of operations in Tennessee and Kentucky, based on my knowledge of that part of the theater of war; but, hearing that my plan would be disapproved, I had the honor to communicate it to the War Department, in the hope that it might be serviceable to our arms and to our cause. It was submitted by me to Gen. Bragg on the 2d inst.

By looking at the map, it will be seen that the forces operating in that section of country will be separated at first by one river (the Tennessee), and afterwards by two (the Tennessee and Cumberland), hence they will be unable to support each other, being unprovided with pontoon trains; but their operations must be more or less dependent on or connected with each other. I will first refer to those in Tennessee, and then to those west of it.

I am happy to see that the rebels are doing good service in Kentucky and Tennessee. When I appointed them I thought they would leave their mark wherever they passed. By the bye, I think we ought hereafter, in our official papers, to call the "Yankees" "abolitionists" instead of "federals," for they are not only the abolition of slavery, but of all our constitutional rights, and that name will have a stinging effect on our Western enemies. I intend to issue a general order on the subject whenever I assume a command.

Sincerely yours,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

Gen. Braxton Bragg, Commanding Department No. 2, Mobile, Ala.

A SECESSIONIST DEFEATED.—It is with great gratification I am able to inform you that Mr. Beresford Hope was not elected to Parliament, at Stoke-upon-Trent. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Grenfell, defeated him by nearly 200 votes. Mr. Hope and his friends, including the Secessionists and their sympathizers, and the London Times particular, are much chagrined, for they had counted confidently on his return, owing to his success in the election of Charles Duffield, in place of Mr. Beresford Hope. He was openly accused by his competitor of being a traitor and interest of Mr. Hope, received only three votes, while Mr. Grenfell got 1,100. Mr. Hope thinks to try his chances again, whenever a vacancy occurs, but at present he is writing under the mortification of his signal defeat.—*London Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

FUSS AMONG THE STUDENTS.—A few days since the Faculty of Bowdoin College placed a "freshman tutor" over the Somers class, or "Class of '65," which so aroused their indignation that they absented themselves from regular recitations for three successive days, notwithstanding the success of the Faculty. They first, however, petitioned for a change, to which the Faculty paid no attention. On Friday last the class was again present, and every student left the room. So great and determined were they, that not a single member of the class yielded, and it remained for the Faculty to determine whether they shall have the "chairs" due to them.

THE SISTER of the late Col. Kingsbury, 11th Connecticut (who was killed at the battle of Antietam), is the wife of the rebel General Buckner, who was at Fort Warren not far from Eddystone, where those two rivers come within two and a half miles of each other. I am informed there is at that point a commanding elevation, where a garrison of about twenty-five hundred or three thousand men, who could hold out with ample provisions and ammunition) against a large army. Under the guns of Mr. Grenfell, who had been openly accused by his competitor of being a traitor and interest of Mr. Hope, received only three votes, while Mr. Grenfell got 1,100. Mr. Hope thinks to try his chances again, whenever a vacancy occurs, but at present he is writing under the mortification of his signal defeat.—*London Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE SISTER of the late Col. Kingsbury, 11th Connecticut (who was killed at the battle of Antietam), is the wife of the rebel General Buckner, who was at Fort Warren not far from Eddystone, where those two rivers come within two and a half miles of each other. I am informed there is at that point a commanding elevation, where a garrison of about twenty-five hundred or three thousand men, who could hold out with ample provisions and ammunition) against a large army. Under the guns of Mr. Grenfell, who had been openly accused by his competitor of being a traitor and interest of Mr. Hope, received only three votes, while Mr. Grenfell got 1,100. Mr. Hope thinks to try his chances again, whenever a vacancy occurs, but at present he is writing under the mortification of his signal defeat.—*London Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.*

THE RISE OF THE ROTHSCHILDS.—When George III came to the throne there was a little boy at Frankfort who did not dream of ever having anything to do, personally, with the sovereigns of Europe. He was in the first stages of training for the Jewish priesthood. His name was Meyer Anselm Rothschild. For some reason or other he was placed in a counting-house at Hanover, and he soon discovered what he was fit for. He began humbly as an exchange broker, and went on to be banker of the Landgrave of Hesse, whose private fortune he saved by his shrewdness, when Napoleon overran Germany. How he left a large fortune and a commercial character of the highest order, and how his five sons settled in the five greatest cities of Europe, and have had more authority over war and peace, and the destinies of nations, than the sovereigns themselves the world pretty well knows. Despotic monarchs must be dependent on money lenders, unless they are free from debt, and no human could wish them to submit to such an atrocity. The election has deprived the rebels of this element, which would certainly insure unity and desperation among them.

The steamer Potomac, from New Orleans, reports the Roanoke arrived out.

Our gunboats had captured 1,500 head of cattle near Donaldsonville, and were conveying transports with them down the river, when a rebel battery opened on them.

The gunboats drove the rebels away, but not until First Lieutenant Swazey, of the Scioto, was killed and several wounded.

The Potomac brought \$125,000 in specie.

THE FRENCH PAPERS publish accounts of the expedition of M. Lambert to Madagascar. Its object being primarily the spread of civilization and toleration, the envoy took out for the Princesses of that island an abundant stock of crimson robes, having skirts resplendent with embroidery, by Her Imperial Majesty. But the object of universal interest among the fair was the expanding crinoline, which took everything else down, the only question being whether it should be worn above or beneath the dress. A French officer says that one of Radama's daughters decided on wearing the "eage" on the outside, and probably that will be the fashion in Madagascar.

THE NEW INFERNAL MACHINE, claimed to be adequate for the destruction of iron-clad vessels, is undergoing Government tests in the royal dockyard of Copenhagen. The apparatus, which is extremely simple, and costs but little, consists of a glass reservoir filled with powder, floating at a certain depth, where, by very simple chemical means, it produces an explosion. In the first experiment, when loaded with a very small charge, the effect was amazing. The framework of the gunboat used was shattered, and some of the planks thrown to a height of eighty or one hundred feet. On a second trial

